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The more we know, the better we forgive;
Whoe'er feels deeply, feels for all who live.
—Anne Louise de Staël.

"HE HAS KEPT US OUT OF WAR."

This is the statement made oftener than any other by the apologists for the weakness of the present administration. To those who believe it, we commend the following spoken by one of America's greatest statesmen:

"We are told that Mr. Wilson has kept the country out of war. So has every other president for 70 years, except Lincoln and McKinley. Never since Columbus sighted Salvador has there been a time when it has been so easy for America to keep out of war by doing nothing as it has been during the great conflict now raging in the old world. All the great powers of the world except ourselves have had their hands full with existing enemies. They have been straining every resource to the utmost to avoid being conquered by the enemies already in arms against them. . . . No country has been willing to assume hostile relations with us because that would have the effect of weakening her and strengthening her present enemies. . . . Our danger is not now, while the great war is raging, but later when peace has been made and the great armies are free and governments look about for ways to repair their losses, and the great spaces and ill-defended wealth of the new world loom large on the horizon of their desires. Then will come the pressure of competition backed by force."

If Mexico were not a weak nation, we should unquestionably be in an active warfare, instead of passive warfare with her at this moment. We have given every possible provocation. We have seized a port, bombarded a coast city, traversed her territory with our soldiers and finally have stationed a regiment of them in one of her states.

How shall we extricate ourselves from this mess—the results of the statesmanship of Wilson and Bryan? The strongest and most intelligent handling by the authorities at Washington will be necessary. Can we expect this from the present administration? Scan its record in its dealings with Mexico and ask yourself the question.

If the president and his advisors can not deal with a nation impoverished, staggering like a drunken man in its weakness, can we expect him to carry through a successful policy with the nations of Europe when once their own strife is ended. What would he do under the crushing stress of competition, reinforced by the world's

strongest armies and greatest leaders? Study his record for the last four years and ask yourself the question.

ONE HUNDRED MILLION.

If a question arises which threatens the peace of the United States the president must decide whether or not to plunge one hundred million people into war. This is a solemn responsibility, for it is a dreadful thing to plunge one hundred million people into war.

We hear the remark, "Well, at least he has kept us out of war," and people say, "What, shall this country of one hundred million souls go to war because some of our citizens risked themselves by making investments in Mexico?" Or they say, "If a few men are wrongfully killed, shall we risk the lives of thousands?" And who has not thought deeply on this subject? Some indeed would have us believe that Mr. Wilson represented the prevailing thought in the mind of each individual; that his policies are thoroughly dominated by the consciousness of the hundred million, so naturally do they allow this idea to force other considerations out of mind.

But what does this mean? What does this attitude of mind lead to? Shall a father object less strenuously to an attack upon his family if he has ten children than if he has one? If it is right for one brother to protect his sister from insult is it any less right for ten brothers? It is a strange plea when one hundred million is urged as too large a number of people to perform a righteous act.

A hundred million people to put to shame! In plain truth that is the meaning of Mr. Wilson's policy. The word of praise—he kept us out of war. No question as to right or wrong. No question as to obligations and responsibilities. Simply he kept us out of war. Perhaps, as some say, he faithfully represents us, but it is the all-too-prevalent coward in us which he represents thus.

How long can such a state of mind last in the American people? Has it been definitely decided to abandon nationality? Is an American no longer an American if he steps outside our boundaries? If not, the lapse of time cannot obscure the Mexican issue and the Lusitania slaughter cannot annul the responsibilities we have incurred in the eyes of Europe, cannot bring to life the American dead. One hundred million people, in the measure of their supposed worth thus become unworthy. For what worth is there in standing apart from discharging responsibilities because of the large numbers who share there responsibilities? The escape from the horrors of war, even if that escape be assured, is not worth the price of national disgrace; and under our present policy even the escape from war is by no means assured.

As we become more and more cautious about our own skin, it becomes less and less worth being cautious about. Just as a fat man suffering indignities of fear his precious pounds will be called upon to assert his manhood, loses the respect of his fellow men; so under our present leadership, if it can be called such, we are urging our numerical greatness as a reason for avoiding the trouble and danger involved in the fulfilling of our obligations.

It is true that we are dazzled by the magnitude of our wealth and resources, and think so highly of our country that all affairs outside its borders seem dim and obscure by comparison; but sooner or later the United States will prove a small and sordid place to live in if any one of its hundred million citizens can be killed with impunity whenever he goes outside of it. It is true that decisions which may involve this vast and prosperous country in war are momentous and awful, but it does not therefore follow that they are not sometimes right. It is true the responsibility of representing one hundred millions is a

heavy one, but the responsibility for misrepresenting that number is far heavier.

What we want is a leader, a man of whom we can be proud, a man who looks with single eye to the straightforward and righteous path. And if he must ask his countrymen for sacrifices is not afraid to ask them. A man who faces issues squarely and tells the truth manlike, whether it be harsh or not, a man who knows that evils shrink if we move toward them resolutely and rapidly; a man who knows the best in his fellowmen and calls it forth by his own courage and worth. To such a man our hundred millions are strength and encouragement, for if the call to the manhood within us be given we shall respond.

ASHURST'S RECORD IN U. S. SENATE

(Continued from Page One)

Bill No. 1048—For relief of Warren E. Day.

One of the cartoons mentioned, set forth that the senator had secured public buildings "for Bisbee, Nogales, Prescott, Flagstaff, Douglas, Globe and Tucson." The facts disclosed by the analysis of the congressional record show that not one of these bills has become a law. Some of them passed the senate but didn't pass the house.

The letter which Senator Ashurst has mailed to each voter in the state, is, like the self-flattering cartoon, misleading as to public buildings. The letter reads: "My membership on the committee on public buildings and grounds has enabled me to secure favorable action on the following:" The "following" being the various public building bills already mentioned. What other inference did the senator expect than that the people of Arizona would believe that those building bills had actually become laws?

Practically all the bills introduced by Senator Ashurst were of a private nature and most of them, as appears from the record, are still resting in the dusty pigeon holes of committees. Two of them were reported out by the committee adversely, namely:

Bill No. 4058—To construct a bridge at Nogales. Reported adversely by the committee on commerce, and thus defeated.

Bill No. 2660—To donate obsolete cannon to city of Prescott. Reported to the committee on military affairs. Reported adversely by the committee and thus defeated.

Of the ten bills introduced by Senator Ashurst which have become laws, five of them were of a public nature; the rest were pension bills, as were indeed most of the one hundred and four bills introduced by him.

But there is one truth set forth in the Ashurst cartoons at any rate—Mr. Ashurst is handsome.

SWEATING FRUIT VIOLATES LAW.

(Special to Yuma Daily Examiner.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Growers and shippers of oranges and grapefruit are making many inquiries of the United States department of agriculture in reference to what action will be taken by the department during the coming season toward preventing the shipment into interstate commerce of immature citrus fruits which have been artificially colored by sweating. The officials in charge of the enforcement of the food and drugs act state they will be guided in their action by the position of the department previously announced, to the effect that the shipment in interstate commerce of immature oranges and grapefruit, which are sweated either before shipment or en route, is a violation of the food and drugs act, when the sweating conceals inferiority by making unripe fruit appear to be ripe. The sweating process turns the green color of the

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unripe fruit to yellow, and fruit so treated has the appearance of being ripe. However, extensive investigations by the department have shown that the sweating process does not ripen the immature fruit.

Cause of Constipation.

Constipation results from a lack of moisture in the residual matter of the food. To effect a permanent cure more water must be taken into the system. Drink a full glass of water half an hour before breakfast and about a third of a glass an hour and a half after each meal, also eat an apple or banana before breakfast and before going to bed. Make sure that your bowels move just after breakfast whether there is an inclination or not. When a medicine is needed take Chamberlain's Tablets as they are mild and gentle in effect, but no medicine should be taken when operations can be induced naturally each day. To effect a permanent cure time and patience are required as bad habits are more easily formed than broken up. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

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